

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XIX.—No 998.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24 1805.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### STONE HOUSE NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected, An Elegant and very extensive Assortment of

### 34 Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more general assortment of HARD WARE, than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods having been purchased for Cash at Vendue, he is enabled and determined to dispose of them on as low terms (for Cash) as any other store in this town or in the State.

—VIZ.—

Elegant Office Mounting, assorted Feathers for Ladies' head dresses, Superb Silver Ornament Ribbons, with an assortment of other trimmings

Also, Lute strings, Sen-shaws, Perfumes, Bee-hives and Satins, Elegant 6 1/2 Cambric and Jaconet Mull, plain and figured, Printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Moreens, Durants, Bombazines, &c.

Silk and other Shawls, Ladies' extra long silk Gloves & Fans of every size

6 1/2 x 7 1/2 Superfine and other Cloths, Calfskin, Double mil'd Drab, Coatings, &c. twilled, napped and plain.

Irish Linens and Mullin Shirting, Patent Royal Cord, Velvet, Thickets, Corduroys & Constitution Cords.

Silk Velvets for Collars, Toilettes & Mar-seilles quilting, Striped Duflin and Rose Blankets, Flannels, Balze & Cloaks

A good assortment of Damask & Diaper Table Linen, Cotton and Wool Cards, Knives & Forks, Tea Kettles, &c.

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

HEMP & TOBACCO,

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### Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

He Offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT which he now occupies,--

Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804

TWO APPRENTICES TO the Tobaccoist's business, are wanted immediately, by

Godfrey Bender, High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Also—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of superior quality.

March 6, 1805.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYEING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.

SALT WORKS.

I WILL rent two Furnaces at the Goose-Creek Salt Works, in Madison County, with convenient houses, for the accommodation of workmen &c.—The water is good, the wood convenient, and the terms will be very reasonable.

John Patrick, Madison, 1st Sept. 1805.

Clarke Circuit, July Term, 1805.

Benjamin Blackwell, Complainant, AGAINST William H. Woodward, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly, and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth,—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill.—That a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Test, Sarah M. Taylor, c. c. c.

COACH MAKING

BY WYATT & REDD,

On Main Street, above Mr. Wilson's Tavern, Lexington, (K.)

Three or Four APPRENTICES Wanted

GENTLEMEN binding their sons to the above business, may depend on every pains being taken to improve their morals, as well as to instruct them in a genteel and profitable trade. No youth will be taken for a shorter time than five years, and his clothing found for the three first, and well recommended.

This business is carried on in all its various branches, on a very extensive scale; and they pledge themselves to make good any defect in their work, gratis.

July 16, 1805. 6m.

TAKE NOTICE.

CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well situated SEAFOR WATER WORKS.

With one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

John Calhoun.

Dec. 31, 1804.

### WOODSON WREN,

is just opening a new and handsome assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

in Mr. William Morton's new brick house, on Main-street, opposite Mr. John Jordan's corner, which he will sell very low for Cash.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1805.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welch, of the town of Dayton, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT.

In that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors—his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Office particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

AB. S. BARTON & C.

Have opened, in the house lately occupied by LEWIS SANDERS, A HANDSOME and WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE;

which they offer for sale, at the most reduced prices:

Consisting of

Best London super-fine, common & coarse cloths, Double milled drabs, Napped, twilled and plain coatings, of various colours, Carpeting and India matting, Baizes, flannels and blankets, Bennett's patent cord, Cassimeres, Velvets, fancy & constitution cords, Mersails quilting, toinnetts & swansdowns, Furniture cambricks, and common dimities, Lace, figured & plain, and glazed cambrick muslins, Pique and jannet ditto, Plain and tanned jannet ditto, Book ditto, Superfine India and British, book, cambric & jaconet handkerchiefs, Bandanna, Madras, linen and cotton ditto, India muslins and calicoes, Tickings, Irish linen, diaper and damask table cloths, Fashionable calicoes and chintzes, Umbrellas & parasols Black satin, Lutestring and mantuas of various colors, A variety of silk and other shawls, Fancy trimmings, Fringe, elegant feathers and artificial flowers, Fashionable English split straw bonnets, A handsome assortment of laces, Silk, velvet and plush, various colours, Crapes of ditto, School books and stationery, A general assortment of Carpenters' & Joiners' tools, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, August 20, 1804.

JOHNSON'S POEMS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

October 1, 1805.

### Madison Circuit set.

September Court 1805.

Robert and Andrew Porter, Complainants.

Against Aaron Lewis, Isaac Lewis, Thomas Lewis, and John Lewis, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the Complainants by their Attorney—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John Lewis, is not an inhabitant of this State—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that unless the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next March Term, to show cause, if any he can, why the complainants bill shall not be taken as confessed—and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, &c.

A Copy. Test, Will. Irvine, C. M. C. C.

FOR SALE,

5,000 Acres of Land,

lying in the county of Henderson, chiefly on the waters of Highland and Trade Water. I will sell the above land very low for cash, horses, beef, pork whiskey or flour. Any person willing to purchase, will please apply to me, living near Robertson's Lick, in the aforesaid county.

Sept. 3rd, 1805. John Hopkins.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named

BOB,

aged about forty-eight years, five feet, eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith by trade, has a scar on his head about the size of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and insolent when drunk; was purchased of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia—He has no doubt obtained a pass from some worthless person, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any person taking the said fellow and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to Mr. Wilson in Lexington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES HEARD.

May 1st, 1805.

RAYED from the subscriber in Lexington on the 11th inst. a Bright

BAY HORSE,

about fourteen hands 3 inches high, with a black mane and tail, three years old last spring, no brand or mark that I recollect, except long bobbed tail, shod before, a natural trotter. Any person taking up the said horse and delivering him to me, shall be generously rewarded and all expenses paid.

Eng'd. Teiser.

Lexington, September 16, 1805.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JACOB LAUDEMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues his Tobacco Manufactory,

in Lexington on Main Street, nearly opposite Wilson's Inn, where he has furnished himself with all necessary tools, and slaves of his own, so that he can manufacture about twenty or thirty thousand weight of Tobacco a year, by which means he is enabled to sell on the lowest terms for cash, or he will give from three to nine months credit, on giving bond with approved security; he will also take orders in some good store in Lexington, for goods. Persons applying, may be furnished with the following kinds of Tobacco viz.

Chewing, in twists, pigtail of different kinds, smoking tobacco of different kinds, cut and in papers, segars, scotch and rappee snuff of different kinds. The whole of which he will warrant equal if not superior to any manufactured in the State.

Lexington, Oct. 17, 1805.

N. B. A good price will be given for one or two hogheads of good Kitefoot tobacco. Any person willing to purchase, can be supplied with tobacco of the different kinds at the store of Joseph Hudson opposite the Court House in Lexington.

STRAYED,

FROM my farm near Lexington, a BLAZE HORSE, three years old last spring, upwards of 16 hands high, large and heavy made with a blaze face, no brand or other mark recollect. The above mare was raised at Mr. Loughhead's near Col. Robert Sanders and purchased at his late sale. A reasonable reward will be given to have her sent home, or for notice where she is to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

October 1, 1805.

### NOTICE.

D. S. BROWN & E. WARFIELD, continue to practice

MEDICINE

In partnership, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his residence in the brick house adjoining Mr. William Levy's Store—Dr. E. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick house formerly the property of Dr. P. Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1805.

MACCOUN & TILFORD,

Have received, and are now opening at their STORE, on Main Street,

A Large and Elegant assortment, of well chosen, CHEAP

Merchandise,

AND STATIONERY.

Carefully selected in Philadelphia, out of this year's Importation from Europe, and the East and West Indies; they also keep a constant supply of MANN'S LICK SALT, best Pennsylvania BARR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, and every Imported material for building; which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

Lexington, July 21st, 1805. if

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

in that large, commodious building, on Main Street, lately occupied by the Bank, and early opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care, and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the State; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good office, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERTHWITE.

Lexington, April 20, 1805. if

A STAGE COACH, COACHEE & CHARIOT,

WILL be constantly kept for hire, at the Travellers' Hall. Parties may engage the above carriages, with good horses and careful drivers, upon the shortest notice, by application to

ROBERT BRADLEY

Lexington, June 28, 1805.

B. Good SADDLE HORSES

for hire. R. B.

FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner, between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills, and is now ready to do any kind of fulling his customers may please to favour him with, in the speediest and best manner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will dye any colors that are usually dyed in this country. To accommodate his customers, he will receive cloth at Mount Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs, on the first Monday in every month, and at Paris on the third Monday in every month at the house of Wm. Scott merchant; and will return the cloth dyed at the following court.

John M. Miller.

Dec. 1, 1804.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit, set.

September Term 1805.

Thomas Lewis, Compt. 2

AGAINST,

James McDowell, William Stewart and Sarah his wife, Administrators of Joseph M'Clein dec. and Joseph M'Clein, James M'Clein, and Ann M'Clein, children and heirs of the said Joseph M'Clein dec. Defendants.

In Chancery.

On the motion of the Complainant, it is ordered that James M. owell be assigned Guardian to defend the infant heirs in this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants William Stewart and Sarah his wife, and Joseph, James and Ann M'Clein, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the Complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper according to Law.

A Copy Test, Thos. Badley, C. F. C. C.

A Short & Easy method with Deists

For sale at this office.

October 1, 1805.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

October 1, 1805.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

October 1, 1805.

AN ADDRESS  
Of the Trustees of the Transylvania  
University, to the Public.

Transylvania University, Lexington.  
THE Trustees of the Transylvania University, are happy to announce to the public, the prosperous condition of the Seminary committed to their direction. It is also with uncommon satisfaction, they inform the public, that they have procured an Apparatus for Experimental Philosophy. Most of the articles, such as could be procured in America, have already come forward, and are of a superior quality. A few articles, such as an Orrery, &c. which could not be procured in the Atlantic States, the Trustees have sent to Europe for, and expect them with the fall arrivals. When these come to hand, the apparatus may be considered complete.

To the apparatus hitherto usual at seminaries of learning, the Trustees have thought proper to add the essential parts of a chemical apparatus, together with a galvanic battery. The library, which formerly consisted of about 1300 volumes, has also received an addition of some of the latest and most useful publications on various subjects.

The Trustees, deeply impressed with the necessity of having the means of instruction in the Western country, have made the foregoing arrangements; and have exerted themselves to the utmost of their funds; and are now happy in assuring the public, that it is their opinion, that a liberal education can be obtained in this State with as much facility and certainty as any where else in America, and certainly with much less expence.

The establishment of the University, consists of a President, and two Professors; and the French Language will continue to be taught, so long as a suitable person can be procured, for the accommodation of such as may be desirous of learning that language.

The Trustees thought it their duty, to give the public at large this information, respecting the institution itself.—They have a few communications which they beg leave to make to parents and guardians, who may be disposed to send their sons to the University.

Provision is made for the reception of young men who do not design to complete a regular course of education. They do sincerely lament that this mode of education, so generally prevails: and do earnestly recommend, that the plan of education be greatly enlarged. But when young men are sent to the University, designing only a partial course of study, they should be sent, if possible, at the commencement of the spring session, as the junior class in the University, will be studying the mathematics during the summer, whereas their winters will be devoted to philosophy.

The spring session commences on the first Monday in May, and the fall session the first Monday in November and great care should be taken that all the students be present at the very beginning of the term: a few days absence will subject them to considerable loss, and the Professors to great inconveniences.

No student can be admitted into the University, until he has produced a satisfactory certificate of his good moral conduct.

To those who are only taking a partial course of education, such a certificate shall be given, when they leave the University, as their progress shall justify, signed by the President.

The course of study pursued at the University by those who aim at a liberal education, and seeking degrees, is as follows: Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Xenophon, and Homer; Geography, Logic, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Chronology, and the general principles of History, Moral Philosophy, including Politics, and the leading principles of Jurisprudence, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, and Criticism.

It has been, hitherto, the practice with many parents, to send their sons to this University, to do what they call study the sciences. Such a continued, often, no longer than six months. They take the liberty of saying, that this is a very unhappy arrangement, and can never accomplish any thing very valuable. It frequently happens that just as a young man's mind is opening to receive instruction he is removed.

The Trustees, impressed with the truth of the foregoing remark, have

thought proper to recommend, that no student be sent to the Transylvania University for a shorter term than one year.

The price of tuition is, £6 for scientific students, and £4 for students of the languages, per annum, which is to be paid quarterly, in advance.

The Trustees beg leave to inform the public, that the necessary expences of this University for one year, including boarding, tuition, the use of the library, and firing for the recitation room, does not exceed 110 dollars—beyond this, parents are earnestly requested, to be very sparing in granting money to their sons. Yet even this will have very little effect, if young men are permitted to contract what debts they may think proper. Such debts should not be contracted, and if contracted should not be paid. They have found by long experience, that nothing is so pernicious to the morals and industrious habits of students as unlimited credit, or large remittances of money.

The Trustees consider the moral conduct and principles of youth sent to the University, as a matter of the last consequence. Upon this subject, every possible care will be taken; and as many of the corporation as live in Lexington or its vicinity, will embrace every prudent opportunity of co-operating with the constituted authorities of the University, as guardians to the young men; and will not fail to advise, admonish, and reprove, as circumstances may require.

It has been, and shall still be, the care of the Trustees and professors, to guard against the baneful influence of sceptical principles; and while they carefully prevent the inculcation of the peculiar opinions of any Christian sect, they feel themselves bound to see, that the grand leading doctrines and duties of Christianity be warmly inculcated, both by precept and example.

The Trustees have also provided, that on proper application, a certain number of students may every year, receive their education in the Transylvania University gratis.

But the regular method of obtaining a gratis standing, shall be as follows: a certificate, signed by two of the justices of the peace, for the county in which the applicant has resided for the last twelve months, must be produced to the chairman of the standing committee, certifying that the applicant has a good moral character, and that his circumstances, or that of his parents or guardians, if he has any, are such as cannot afford him all the support which is necessary in going through a liberal course of education—the applicant shall then appear before the Faculty, who, upon examination on the progress which he has already made in any branches of learning, are to judge of his talents; and if upon examination, satisfaction is given, he may be received.

It is also determined, that students thus received, shall in every other respect, be under the same regulations, and enjoy the same privileges with the other students, and may continue in the University on this footing for two years.—It being always understood, that if any gratis student does not make his appearance in the course of a month after the beginning of a session, his place is vacated, except he has been detained by sickness.

The number of students thus admitted, shall not exceed one for every fifteen who are admitted in the common method, until the whole number of the students in the University shall be 112.—When this number is made up, the proportions between the gratis and other students may if necessary, be as 1 to 10.

Finally, the Trustees will acknowledge with due sentiments, their obligations to those authors who may furnish the University with a copy of their works; and to every inventor or improver of an useful machine, who may bestow on it a model and explanation of his invention or improvement. All specimens, likewise, calculated to illustrate natural history, and all specimens of elegant execution in the fine arts, shall be thankfully received.

Published by order of the board,  
JAMES TROTTER,  
Chm. B. T. T. U.

Teste, W. L. McALLA Clk.  
October 10th, 1805.

The Newspaper printers in the U.S. favorable to liberal education, will please to insert the above.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Sept. 17  
WAR WITH TRIPOLI.

The sovereignty of Tripoli is an hereditary monarchy.—But like all other unsettled governments the

crown is not always certain to remain on the head of the oldest son. The present Bashaw furnishes us with an opposite illustration.—His father fatigued with the cares of sovereignty, or anxious to establish his favorite son upon the throne, determined like Charles V. to abdicate his powers, and resign them to his eldest son, the present exiled Bashaw.—But the dignity of the sovereignty was insufficient to prevent the dissensions of the royal family.

—The younger brother, the present Bashaw, inflamed with the love of power or the desire of revenge, determined to supplant him. He covered his design under the most specious pretexts; representing his eldest brother as his most inveterate enemy, and as incapable of reigning over the inhabitants of Tripoli.—His ambitious views were crowned with success. He drove Sidi Hamet from the throne and from Tripoli; retaining his wife and children as hostage for his good behavior. But he did not himself accept of the crown before he had offered to replace it on the head of his father.

Since that period, the family of the exiled Bashaw has remained within the walls of Tripoli.—It consists of his wife and three children. His eldest daughter was married last winter to the eldest son of the reigning Bashaw. Hence when the terms of the treaty have been complied with, he will only recover his wife and two of his children.

The Ex-Bashaw himself has hitherto resided in Egypt. Whatever magnificent promises he made to Gen. Eaton or the American government, the scanty preparations which he formed are sufficient to prove that he was not possessed of very extensive resources. The combined army with which he and Gen. Eaton set out on their career of conquest, did not exceed three hundred men. Eaton's little band consisted of about ten Americans, and about forty Greeks, who had been shipwrecked on the coast of Alexandria; the Ex-Bashaw's army was composed of not more than two hundred and fifty soldiers.—The two generals though they acted in concert, had the exclusive command of their own army. They left Egypt about the early part of April; crossed the desert of Barca, in the midst of astonishing difficulties and arrived in the latter end of April before Derne, on the frontiers of Tripoli; and on the sea coast longitude 22, 45, E. latitude 32, 55, N. It was defended by an army of five or six hundred Arabs.—Not deterred, however, by the difficulties of the undertaking, the Ex-Bashaw and Eaton on the 27th of April attacked the town in different quarters at the same time, whilst Capt. Hull in the Argus, Capt. Dent in the Nautilus, and Lieut. Evans of the Harriet bomb ketch, played off on the sea-side against the only fort, which defended the town.—Derne was captured.

This victory was, however, succeeded by a second action. The Bashaw of Tripoli having had intelligence of the march of the enemy, had dispatched about two thousand Arabs to the defence of Derne, under an expectation that they would arrive there before the enemy.—They did not, however, arrive until two days after Derne was taken.

On the 15th of May, a battle was fought between the forces of Sidi Hamet and those of the reigning Bashaw. For a long time, the victory was doubtful, but at length Hamet's troops were forced to give way. The enemy pursued them into the town, until Gen. Eaton, very judiciously turned the guns of the fort where he was stationed, upon the Bashaw's troops, and compelled them to retreat in a most disorderly manner, and under the destructive fire of the American vessels in the harbor. It was expected by Gen. Eaton, when he reached Derne, that he should receive a large reinforcement of men and money from the navy of the United States; with these he intended to march to Braganza, another Tripolitan town on the sea-coast, after which he expected that his army would be conveyed in the American vessels across the Gulf of Sydra; the much celebrated Syrtis of antiquity. But these reinforcements were not wanting on account of the events, which afterwards occurred.—That we may lay open the secret spring of these events, let us once more return to the Disson of Tripoli.

It was one of the customs of the Bashaw to have the most important parts of the American newspapers

regularly translated for his own inspection.—Among other articles of considerable importance, he was particularly struck with the part of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which mentions the duration and probable amount of the Mediterranean fund. A tax which was estimated to produce not less than 550,000 dollars, and was intended to continue until the expiration of the war with Tripoli, affected him with surprise and apprehension.—He saw that the spirit of the American nation was yet unbroken: He saw that they were determined to carry on the war until they could bring it to an honorable accommodation. What efforts could he expect to make in opposition to a nation, which would thus contribute "millions for defence but not a cent for tribute"? Such were the reflections that passed through the Bashaw's mind and such according to the opinion of our captive countrymen, were the first inducements that prompted him to make propositions for peace.—The reader will remark that these propositions were made before Gen. Eaton commenced his daring enterprise, and before Derne was taken. They were made by the Bashaw as early as the month of February. But Mr. Lear who it may be supposed was commissioned with full power to negotiate, did not conceive that the proper moment of negotiation had arrived. He consequently refused to listen to the propositions of the Bashaw; nor did he deviate from this resolution until the capture of Derne struck an awful alarm into the heart of the Bashaw, and induced him to repeat his propositions for peace. This was the critical moment for acceding to his terms: The Bashaw of Tripoli had been alarmed for the prosperity of his dominion; his cruizers were blocked up in his harbours by the American squadron: his treasury had been drained of no less than 4 or 500,000 dollars for carrying on the war; But now a more serious cause of alarm had seized upon him. He trembled for the very safety of his dominions. Derne had been captured; an army of 2000 men had been defeated by an invading enemy. Had he been able to ascertain the precise number of that army, he might perhaps have learned to despise their power. But it was the interest of the bey of Derne to justify his own cowardice by exaggerating the force of his opponents. He had multiplied the amount and magnified the valour of the American forces, and to the apprehensive imagination of the Bashaw, there seemed to be an army hovering over the very capital of his dominions. Our informants are not certain whether he had gone so far as to adopt any ultimate precaution for his safety. They do not recollect to have heard that any measures had been thrown out that the moment of Gen. Eaton's approach should become the signal of death not only to the American, but to all the christian captives. But they recollect to have received some information from Mr. Cowdry that the Bashaw had collected together all the jewels and his women, and that he intended in case of the most urgent danger to retire with the American captives into the desert of Barca. By no series of events therefore that were likely to happen, would so awful an alarm have been struck into the heart of the Bashaw, and at no other period would he be so much disposed to enter into a fair and favourable treaty.—Col. Lear accordingly seized upon this fortunate and unexpected moment; he had heard too that the Emperor of Morocco was preparing to violate his faith, and co-operate with the Tripolitans: he knew also that we had several points of difference to adjust with the Bey of Tunis. Animated by these and many other considerations, Col. Lear listened to the renewed propositions of the Bashaw, and agreed to the preliminary Articles of Peace, which are substantially as follows:

The 1st article declares that there shall be from the conclusion of the Treaty of peace to be entered into between the President of the United States, and the Bashaw of Tripoli and the citizens and subjects of their respective countries, a firm, everlasting peace founded upon principles of reciprocal advantage.

The 2d article provides, that upon the conclusion of the peace, the Bashaw of Tripoli shall deliver up, resources, and honor; and in up to the American squadron now off Tripoli, all the Americans now within his possession, and on condition of their respective countries, a firm, everlasting peace founded upon principles of reciprocal advantage.

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of Tripoli, now in the power of the United States, shall be delivered up to him, and as the number of Americans in possession of the Bashaw of Tripoli, amounts to 300 men more or less, and the number of Tripoline subjects in the power of the Americans, to about 100, the Bashaw of Tripoli shall receive from the United States the sum of sixty thousand dollars, as a payment for the difference between the respective prisoners.

The 3d. article declares, that upon the conclusion of the peace aforesaid, between the United States and the regency of Tripoli, all forces of the United States, which have been or may be in hostilities against the Bashaw of Tripoli in the province of Derne, or elsewhere within the dominions of the said Bashaw shall be withdrawn therefrom, and no supplies shall be given by or in behalf of the United States, during the continuation of peace, to any of the subjects of the said Bashaw, who may be in hostilities against him, or any part of his dominions; and the Americans shall use all the means in their power, to persuade the Brother of the said Bashaw, who has co-operated with them at Derne, &c. to withdraw from the territory of the Bashaw of Tripoli, but they will not use any force or improper means to effect that object, and in case he shall withdraw himself as aforesaid, the Bashaw engages to deliver up to him, his wife and children now in his power.

Signed, June 2d, 1805.

These preliminary articles were of course entered into before the General treaty, of which they form the basis, was concluded. The articles of the general treaty consist of such only as have been made with the most favourable and powerful nations, with one exception as honorable to us as it is unprecedented in the history of Tripolitan treaties; that in case of a future war, the prisoners shall not be considered or treated as slaves, but be exchanged, man for man, according to rank or redeemed at a low stipulated rate.

By this treaty, we have not violated our compact with the exiled Bashaw, or even disappointed any expectation, which he could reasonably have formed. The U. States had always held out to him the idea, that we should have complete liberty to make a peace, whenever our own interests should demand it.—Our connection with him was always considered as a matter of co-operation, not as a compact of alliance. We have already alleviated his misfortune by obtaining the restoration of his wife and family, which is represented to have been the most formidable obstacle in the way of negotiation. And perhaps it may be incumbent upon the honor or humanity of the U. States to make some provision for his subsistence and accommodation.

The character of the two brothers is represented by our countrymen in very different colours. The deposed Bashaw, endowed with little capacity, and addicted to little propensities; the ruling monarch possessed of a strong understanding, capable of perceiving and estimating merit wherever it is to be found, of elevated sentiments and of aspiring ambition. His prime minister is a Russian, not remarkable for the vigour of his talents. His minister of foreign affairs, a Tripoline by birth, with endowments which would adorn any of the cabinets of Europe, is the man upon whom devolves the great burden of the government.

We have formed the most erroneous ideas of the treatment, which our countrymen received in Tripoli. There was a marked and honorable distinction between them and the other christian captives. The common seamen were not compelled to work upon the fortifications of the town longer than 4 o'clock every day; after which hour they were permitted to seek their own amusements, or labour for their own emolument. The officers were confined, but not chained, and they had every accommodation with which their own purses could supply them. From the consuls of most of the European states, they obtained all those polite attentions which are so grateful at times and more especially in a season of adversity. The cook of the Danish Consul was their purveyor in market.

His Tripolitan majesty seems indeed to have conceived the most exalted opinion of the American bravery, resources, and honor; and in every instance conducted himself towards them with the most distinguished politeness. When Col. Lear landed at Tripoli, he was

luted with 9 guns instead of 7 which had been hitherto the tribute of respect.—When our countrymen left his city forever, he gave them an adieu full of politeness and sensibility.

A few more defultory facts will close this hasty sketch. Scarce had the treaty of peace been concluded, when some of the corsairs of Tripoli, once more resumed their usual occupation, repeated their incursions upon Sicily and Naples, and carried off whole families into captivity.

It has even been said that it was the fear of encountering this danger, which induced the King of Naples to refuse the loan of his gun-boats during the present campaign.

The principal part of our Squadron is now on a visit to the Regency of Tunis, with which we have some points of difference to adjust. It will probably take a tour of the Barbary States. Should they not receive any orders to leave the Mediterranean, they will winter at Syracuse. May they soon be safely moored within our own harbours.

**New-York State Lottery,**  
For the improvement of Roads,  
WILL positively commence Drawing in the city of New-York, on the third Tuesday in December next.—Highest Prize  
20,000 Dollars,  
and less than two Blanks to a Prize.  
**Tickets and Shares**  
To be had at the Permanent and Fortunate Lottery Offices of  
**G. & R. WAITE,**  
No. 64, & at No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York;

Where was sold in the last lottery, and forwarded in letters by post, the highest prize, 25,000 Dollars, to a gentleman in Baltimore—another of the capital prizes to a gentleman in North-Carolina—another in Virginia—another in Georgia—another in Long Island, (N. Y.) and another in Massachusetts; besides several in former lotteries to persons in different parts of the Union.

**Present Price of Tickets & Shares.**  
Whole tickets \$7 Quarters \$1 37  
Halves 3 62 Eighths 1  
Distant adventurers, by enclosing Bank Notes, (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, may have tickets forwarded them to any amount with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest intelligence sent of their success.  
Tickets will advance on the first of December next.

New-York, October 1805.  
**JOSEPH HARBESON,**  
At the sign of the STILL, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the  
**Copper & Tin Manufactures,**  
In Pittsburgh, and has now for sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of stills demanded.  
STILLS of every size and description. Can be had by Copper Boilers for brewers; giving seasonable notice.  
Hatters' Kettles, Soap Boilers' ditto  
Tea Kettles, Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the copper line.  
Pewter, assorted.  
Tin Ware of every description.  
It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left, shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.  
3m Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1805.  
N. B. Three or Four Apprentices wanted.

In the Press, and will be published next week, the  
**KENTUCKY ALMANACK,**  
For the Year 1806.  
Merchants and others will be supplied on the usual terms.

**FOR SALE FOR CASH,**  
**A Likely NEGRO MAN,**  
ABOUT 25 or 26 years of age; he is an excellent sawyer, good oster, and understands house business. Enquire of the Printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

**FOR SALE,**  
ONE five acre LOT, with a Two Story BRICK HOUSE, partly finished, and an OIL MILL, and a BRICK YARD; a part of the ground is in a bearing orchard, lying about three quarters of a mile from Lexington court house, on the main Limestone road, leading from Lexington to Paris. For terms apply to John Leibel, living on High-street in Lexington. \$3t

**RICHARD TAYLOR,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a  
**House of Entertainment,**  
in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Insane, in Frankfort, where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.  
Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

**Georgetown Fall Races,**  
WILL commence on the first Thursday in November next, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, agreeably to the rules of the Kentucky Jockey Club.  
1st day, 3 mile heats—entrance \$8.  
2d day, 2 mile heats—entrance \$5.  
3d day, 1 mile heats.

A large subscription is raising for these races, intended to be distributed to the owners of the winning nags, viz.—To the winner of the first day, two thirds the subscription and entrance money. To the winner of the second day, one third the subscription and entrance. To the winner of the third day, an elegant Saddle and Bridle, and second day's entrance money. The saddle and bridle to be entered and paid for by the persons starting horses for it. All horses to be entered the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance. The entrance money to be paid to Thomas Martin, Georgetown.  
October 17, 1805.

**KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations humbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 24.

THE Mail which arrived yesterday, furnished us with nothing from the Eastward further than Chillicothe. This must be owing to the new contracts not having got into complete operation. Our latest Philadelphia papers are only to the 3d inst. yet the contents of this Gazette will not be found uninteresting.

The fever at Philadelphia and New-York, still continued.

The small pox is said to rage with considerable violence in London, in consequence of which, the corporation have ordered a general inoculation for the cow pox.

THE following presentment was made in the Greenup Circuit Court at the August Term; and in the Fleming Circuit Court at the September Term; the Printer of the Kentucky Gazette will oblige several of his subscribers by inserting it in his paper.  
October 17, 1805.

**STATE OF KENTUCKY,**  
Fleming Circuit sct. September Term 1805.

THE Grand jury impanelled for the Circuit aforesaid, do present, as a grievance of extreme magnitude, the present mode of obtaining petit jurors in our state; experience having taught them, that the prospect of obtaining justice is rendered almost hopeless, by the indiscriminate use of jurors. They have reason to believe that justice is frequently retarded by the ignorance and design of jurors, who are either incapable of discharging the duty, or are actuated by improper motives. The Grand jury conceive they have cause to fear, that very improper practices are often resorted to by jurors, in placing jurors at hand, whose determination is, to find for their friend at all hazards; and it is observed in many cases, that in addition to the ignorance and evil intention of some jurors, others are used whose state of intoxication frequently renders them incapable of discharging this important duty with propriety. The Grand jury are of opinion, that the continuance of the present mode of obtaining juries, will be attended with so many and glaring evils, that nothing but prejudice, or a mistaken economy, can induce our state to adhere to it; therefore feel it a duty to suggest for the consideration of the state this interesting subject, in full confidence, that a radical reform will be made at the next Session of the General Assembly.

**BENJ. BRAVARD** foreman.  
A copy.  
Test,  
**TH. DOUGHERTY** Clk.

Elegant dinners have been given to capt. Bainbridge in the cities of Richmond and Washington, at which a number of toasts were given, expressing the highest approbation of the conduct of capt. Bainbridge and the crew of the Philadelphia, of the officers of the Mediterranean Squadron generally, and applauding that of Gen. Eaton.

We have received the official account of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry in the case of Capt. Bainbridge. The following is the result of the Enquiry:

"The Court having deliberated on the evidence deduced from the testimony of the witnesses, heard in this case, are decidedly of opinion that Captain WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE acted with fortitude and conduct in the loss of his ship, the U. S. frigate Philadelphia, on the 31st Oct. 1803, and that no degree of censure should attach itself to him from that event."

**NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14.**  
We can state from a source that may be relied on, that an army of 5000 men is on its march from Mexico, to strengthen the Spanish frontiers on Louisiana. We cannot but think it would be advisable for our government to throw a few thousand troops into this country. Even though we should remain at peace, it would be well to show a state of preparation for war.

**DIED**—On Saturday last, at the farm of Mr. Richard Butler, about 8 leagues above this city, Col. THOMAS BUTLER, of the army of the United States. The limits of a newspaper will not permit us to do justice to the character and services of the deceased.—Let it suffice to say, that he served with distinguished merit during our revolutionary war—was the particular friend of Washington, and was ever ready to assert his country's rights, and defend her honor.

Through life, his conduct was undeviatingly that of a brave soldier and a gentleman. At the present crisis we cannot eliminate his loss. He was the darling of the army, and universally beloved wherever he was known.

From the Salem Gazette of the 24th of September.

**FROM GIBRALTAR.**  
Capt. Williams, who arrived last evening from the Mediterranean, has obliged us with some minutes of intelligence which he had collected. He left Gibraltar the 23d of August; previous to which, they had no certain accounts of Lord Nelson; the report, however, was, that he arrived at Ferrol 2 days before the combined fleets, and not finding them there, had gone back to Newfoundland in quest of them. Neither had they any particular account of the action between Admiral Calder and the combined fleets: the official account of the Spanish Admiral was published, and stated that they had gained a victory over the British, which would have been more complete if the French had not unfortunately been too far to leeward, which brought the whole brunt of the battle upon the Spaniards: finding that 2 Spanish and 1 French ship were missing, he gave over pursuing the British, and informs that the fleet, though much dispersed, had arrived safe, part at Vigo, and part at Ferrol.

Capt. W. informs, that a few days after the action the combined fleets formed a junction at Ferrol, and with the Squadron in that port, sailed for Cadiz, where they had arrived, 30 in number, 2 days before the Friendship's sailing, and, with 5 ships in that port, formed a fleet of 35 sail of the line. This intelligence was received at Gibraltar 8 hours before Capt. W. sailed together with a further account, that the Carthage Squadron, of 3 sail of the line (the same that was to have joined the Poulton Squadron when bound down the Straits, but was not ready) had arrived at Malaga, 20 leagues from Gibraltar only. Just before sunset (says Capt. W.) an easterly wind sprung up, which the Carthage Squadron probably started as they were in plain sight from the Rock some time before dark, they created a most serious alarm at Gibraltar, all was bustle; the alarm guns were constantly firing, which were heard on board his ship till 10 o'clock at night, at which time the wind had increased to a very strong Levanter, and the night being very dark, it must have given them a fine chance to pass the Gut.

At the time the alarm was given, the Squadron under Sir R. Bickerton was at anchor in Gibraltar Bay, consisting of the Queen of 98 guns, Tonant 84, Minotaur and Bellerophon 74's, 2 frigates and 2 gun brigs. This Squadron had been some time waiting at Gibraltar for reinforcements from England, to go up and blockade the Carthage Squadron above mentioned.—Immediately after the alarm, the Squadron got under weigh, it was said to join the Squadron off Cadiz, under Sir Roger Curtis, who according to some accounts, had 12 sail, and according to others 8 sail of the line.

Capt. W. was informed by the American Consul, and other gentlemen at Gibraltar, that a WAR between Spain and America appeared inevitable; and that the Spaniards were in daily expectation of a war being declared against them by the United States. Mr. Pinckney, whose negotiation had failed, was expected at Tangier every moment; and Mr. Bowdoin had thought it expedient not to proceed to Madrid, as we have before known. In the mean time the Spaniards treat these things with contempt and insult, and capture the American flag daily; and the common observation is, that our government cannot much longer brook such hostile and insulting treatment.

**THE GREAT SWEEP-STAKE.**  
Run over the late Col. Sanders's course, Thursday, Oct. 10.  
Two mile Heats.

	1st Heat, 2d.
The late col. Sanders's Melzar filley, started by col. Buford.	1 1
Meade's Columbus filley, by maj. Shresfley.	2 diff.
Harris's Columbus filley, by maj. Wagon.	3 diff.
O'Bannon's Columbus colt, Pioningo, by capt. Pryor.	4 - 2
L. Sanders's Melzar filley, by maj. Wagon.	diff.
L. Sanders's ditto, by mr. J. Gatewood.	diff.

Note, 17 young colts were entered in 1802, each taking a horse of the value of 100 dollars.—only 6 of which started, the remainder paying 50 dollars each, the forfeit. So that the stake was 1150 dollars.

**FOR THE PURSE.**  
Over the same course—Oct. 11.  
Three mile Heats.  
Bibb's Diomed filley, by maj. Shresfley, 1 1  
Shelby's grey filley, by col. Buford, 2 2  
[This is supposed to be the swiftest race ever run in Kentucky. They run the last heat (3 miles) in six minutes & come out locked.]

**FOR SALE,**  
2000 Acres of Military Land, in Barren county, which has been known by the name of the Blue Spring Grove. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber near Lexington, or at Frankfort during the terms of the Court of Appeals or Federal Court.

**JAMES HUGHES.**  
October 15, 1805.  
I will rent my Office in Lexington.  
J. H.

**FOR SALE,**  
On very reasonable terms, and possession given immediately, THAT valuable and well known Tract or parcel of LAND, situated at the mouth of Tate's creek, 15 miles from Lexington, on the main road leading from Lexington to Madison court house, containing 1000 acres, or thereabouts; 200 of which is excellent bottom, the remainder hilly but well timbered; 80 acres cleared, 12 acres in clover and timothy meadow, and 25 more can be made and watered with very little expense. On the upper part of this tract is erected a merchant mill, with a new and well built hewed log dam, the situation is perfectly secure, either from back water from the river, or floods in the creek. The house is 50 feet by 40 with four floors; the mills are over shot, double geared, with a pair of French burrs and a pair of Laurel hill stones, bolting, hoisting, screening, fanning, and packing done by water.—The water empties from these mills into a pond, where stands a saw mill in good repair. There is also on the premises a good framed dwelling house, kitchen, & store house, and a large and never failing spring convenient. For further particulars enquire on the premises of  
**ELISHA I. WINTER.**

**MADISON.**  
THE subscriber having received sufficient encouragement, has laid off into convenient lots and streets, a TOWN by the above name, on his land lying on the bank of the Ohio, about one mile above the mouth of Limestone creek. The situation of this place is extremely advantageous, it being in an extensive bottom, about three miles in length, and three quarters in depth—the landing at the town is remarkably easy and convenient, being shielded from the current by a considerable eddy. A firm and excellent road may be made with very little additional expense, leading from the town to Washington, May's Lick, Flemingsburgh, and the different licks on Licking, and from thence to the interior of Kentucky. A ferry is established over the Ohio at the town, and as a proof of the convenience of the situation for public purposes, a ship of 300 tons is now on the stocks at the place, and several valuable factories will be fixed there in a short time. It has long been the opinion of persons of observation, that some spot in the vicinity of Limestone, must eventually become the great place of deposit on the Ohio, both for importation and exportation.—It is at present the key to Kentucky, and the state of Ohio; being the important pass-way to the Atlantic states, and to the southern and western parts of the United States and Louisiana. Lots may be had on reasonable terms on application to the agent of the subscriber, who resides at the spot.  
6w  
**JNO. COBURN.**

**FOR SALE,**  
242 1-2 Acres of  
**FIRST RATE LAND;**  
WELL timbered and watered, four miles east of Lexington, in a good neighborhood. On the said land one hundred acres cleared, in two improvements, good dwelling houses, farms, Stables, Orchards &c. title indisputable—a general warranty will be made.

**John Starks.**  
N. B. If the said land is not sold by the first day of December it will be rented.  
October 24, 1805.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
ON the 15th day of November, next ensuing 1805, at the Farm of thlate Bernard Lingenfelder dec. in Fayette county, on Shannon's Run, within one mile of Mr. John Piker's mill, which farm Capt. William Allen formerly lived on and owned; at 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approve security, the following articles viz: Stock of all kinds, namely: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, together with a Waggon, Corn, and several Farming Utensils, with almost all kinds of Household Furniture, Beds, a cupboard, a complete Clock &c. as well as various kinds of Kitchen Furniture and many other materials too tedious to insert. The Sale will begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and if not finished on the above day, to continue until over of the above are sold off.  
Barbara Lingenfelder, Adm'x.  
Frederick Walby, Adm'r.

**WHEREAS** my wife Elizabeth, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her of my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.  
**James Johnston.**  
October 21, 1805. \$3w  
Ind. Gaz.

**WAS STOLEN,**  
ON Modday the 7th day of October 1805, out of my pasture in Bourbon county,  
**A Dark Bay Mare,**  
about fourteen hands high, eleven years old last Spring, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus P. she has been hurt on her right pattern joint, which has occasioned a scar, with white hairs around said scar; she has a number of saddle spots, one or both of her fore feet white; she is a natural trotter. I will give Ten Dollars reward, to any person who will produce the mare and thief, or five for the mare. The said mare is supposed to be stolen by a man by the name of Robert Johnston, about five feet four inches high, a heavy built chunky fellow, with a scar on his left cheek, much addicted to drink, and speaks much on the Irish dialect, being a native of that country.

**Charles Harper.**  
October 15, 1805. 3w\*

ALL persons are hereby forewarned, from purchasing or taking an assignment, on an obligation given by me to Pierce White of Madison county, for certain work, such as getting shingles, covering a house, hewing logs &c. The obligation was given 25th July last, and was in part consideration of a tract of land; but never having received a title to said land, I am determined not to pay said obligation, until a title is made to said land, agreeably to a survey made by Jones Hoy, for said Pierce White.  
22w  
**Moses Henry.**  
Clark c'ty. Oct. 17, 1805.

**NOTICE.**  
WE shall attend with Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fleming, on the 22d day of November next if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the mouth of Triple's Creek in Fleming county, near where the new State road crosses Licking creek; to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate the calls in the following entry viz: 12th November 1783, Richard Rixey enters 5800 acres of land, on the balance of a Treasury Warrant No. 19,326, beginning at a sugar-tree marked I. M. C. standing in the forks of a creek of Licking, running with Ralph Morgan's line, North to the Hills, thence from the said tree South to the Hills, with said Morgan's line, then from the extremities of this line, running up the creek on both sides, binding on the Hills, for quantity; and to do such other acts as we may deem necessary, and according to an act of Assembly, in that case made and provided.  
**Benjamin Ely,**  
**Hugh Forbes,**  
**Richd. Rixey.**

**TAKEN** up and delivered to me, John Oldham, one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Peace, living on the Kentucky river, opposite to the mouth of Drowning creek.  
**A Bay Horse, and Black Mare,**  
the Horse six years old last Spring, fourteen and a half hands high, has a star and snip, both hind feet white, branded thus A. on each shoulder, and since his postment there has been found the crook of a pot hook on his left buttock. The mare a black, with a star and snip, fourteen hands high, eleven years old last Spring, having a number of white spots on her back and rump, branded on the left buttock E. L. left hind foot white. The horse appraised to sixty dollars, the mare to thirty five.  
**John Oldham.**

**NOTICE,**  
ALL those indebted to RIDGELY and FISHBACK, FISHBACK & STEELE or J. FISHBACK, are requested to pay their respective accounts to col. Deidman, who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same.

**AGREEABLY** to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, at their September term 1805, will be sold for ready cash, on the 25th November, on the premises,  
**Two Inn Lots,**  
in the Town of Lexington, known by their numbers 12 & 13, under a mortgage from George Adams to Thomas and William Essex, to satisfy the debt &c. for which the mortgage was given to secure.

**John Bradford,**  
**William Huston,** Com'rs  
October 24, 1805.

DO hereby caution all persons against trading for a NOTE, given by me to Elias Myers, for Eighty Dollars; payable the 25th of December 1805. As I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law; as I have been deceived in the consideration for which said note was given.  
**James Cheatham.**  
Clarke county, Sept. 20th, 1805. 31w



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

### A NEW TRANSLATION OF VIRGIL'S FIRST PASTORAL.

Melibaeus.

YOU, in loved ease, a spreading beech beneath,  
Your flute melodious, haply Tityrus, breathe,  
We, wretched exiles, leave our native seats  
Our smiling fields, our darling green retreats:  
You teach the shades the breathing sweets of love,  
And Amarillis' charms fill every grove.

Tityrus.

A heaven born youth my balm peace redeems  
The youth by me a god be e'er esteem'd;  
On his shrine shall holy incense flame.  
Each letter's gold that spells his precious name!

Melibaeus.

I envy not, but 'midst such wasteful wars  
Admire your peace and wail our hapless stars,  
We, our sad flocks ingining sorrow drive,  
This ewe I lead, alas is scarce alive,  
She hardly moves, two infant lambs she mourns,  
Their piercing cries her frantic moan returns!  
To me these woes von hapless oak proclaim'd:  
When red-wing'd lightning 'midst its ruin flam'd,

I heard the crash—I heard the raven's scream—  
This robb'd my slumber of its golden dream.  
But tell me Tityrus whence such blessings come?

Tityrus.

I thought our Mantua might compare with Rome,  
As smaller things with great we oft compare;  
So lambs alike their milky mothers are;  
But peerless Rome above our Mantua shines,  
As cypress forests o'er the creeping vines.

Melibaeus.

What lured you hence to Rome's imperial towers?

Tityrus.

The noblest blessing heaven on mortal pours,  
Blest Liberty! the Godless late appears,  
To bless the remnant of my silv'ry years,  
Now, bent no more by darkling fortunes frowns  
I rest my head on plenty's feathered downs;  
'Till now my flocks no golden wealth return'd.

Melibaeus.

We wondered why your Amarillis mourn'd;  
The fruit unmind'd dropt from every tree,  
The beauteous damsel shied away for thee!  
She taught the lonely shades for thee to mourn,  
The bubbling fountains sigh'd for thy return.

Tityrus.

What could I here? to fruitless labor chain'd,  
Elsewhere no glimpse of smiling hope remain'd;  
'Twas there the bliss-bestowing youth appeared  
Who angel like our sad dispondence heard,  
'Go tune thy pipe' the god-like youth decreed  
'Go feed thy flocks where they are wont to feed!'

Melibaeus.

O blest old man! thy bleating flocks remain,  
Thy mossy dells, thy fields of mellowing grain,  
Far round thy bounds, in undulating line,  
The honey breathing golden willows shine,  
Thence swarming bees stream through the air  
Perfumes bloom's sweet odors breathe;  
Sipp'd from the bosoms sweet of thousand  
Their breezy murmurs lull to rest the swain—  
From grove to grove the turtle doves complain,  
The distant coo the woodman's songs re-sounds,  
Your blest retreat in tranquil peace abounds.

Tityrus.

Light wing'd air the fleecy droves shall feed,  
The silvery fish in woodland bower shall breed,  
North change to South, the Orient beam to West,  
Ere his dear image quit my grateful breast.

Melibaeus.

But we alas are doom'd an exile band,  
Fainting to wander o'er the burning sand,  
O'er wilds and seas to Britain's lonely isle,  
Nor meet one friendly sympathizing smile!  
Ah! wilt thou ever, O prophetic time  
E'er more return us to our native clime?  
May we, these cots with tufted grass o'ergrown,  
These lovely fields our hands so oft have sown,  
E'er see again? Ah no! sad wretched swains,  
Barbarian soldiers ravage all your plains,  
With bloody hands plute your crystal springs  
Ye Gods what miseries civil discord brings!  
Away my droves! once happier flocks away,  
No more my goats you crop the dewy spray!  
No more, reclining 'neath this cave, serene  
I see you heading down the summit lean,  
In dread suspense, to taste the spicy thyme,  
No more these honey-bosom'd cliffs you climb—  
No more I wander thro' this willowy dell,  
Sweet scenes adieu, sweet warbling lute farewell!

Tityrus.

This night at least Melibaeus be my guest,  
On this green couch compose thy troubled breast,  
The fairest fruit my darling trees afford,  
And luscious cream shall grace our rural board;  
For see the gliding shadows shoot away,  
And spires of smoke o'er distant villas play.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

### BEAUTY.

"DO not, (says Dr. Johnson) forbear to marry a beautiful woman, if you can find such, out of a fancy that she will be less constant than an ugly one; or condemn yourself to the society of coarfenels and vulgarity for fear of the expences or other dangers of elegance and personal charms, which have been always acknowledged as a positive good, and for the want of which there should be always given some weighty compensation. I have however (continues he) seen some prudent fellows who forbore to connect themselves with beauty, lest coque-

try should be near, and with wit or birth, lest insolence should lurk behind them, till they have been forced by their diffection to linger life away in tasteless stupidity, and choofe to count the moments by remembrance of pain, instead of enjoyments of pleasure."

### Lexington Fall RACES,

WILL commence on the last Wednesday in October next, free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeable to the rules of the Lexington Turf.

1st day, 4 mile heats.  
2d day, 3 mile heats.  
3d day, 2 mile heats.  
Once round the field will be called a mile—A large Subscription is raising for these races, intended to be distributed to the owners of the winning tags, viz. To the winner of the first day will be given 2-3, and to the winner of the second day 1-3 of the subscription, and the winner of the third day will be entitled to the entrance money of that and the two preceding days.

The 4th day an elegant Saddle Horse and Whip to be run for, by 2 year old Colts or Fillies, one mile heats.

N. B. Reference will be had to Capt. Banks and Maj. Wagon, for the rules of the turf.

### PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURY.

JOSEPH GREEN, BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that with the assistance of a Gentleman lately from London, he has commenced the making of

Patent Piano Fortes, With additional keys; which from simplicity of action, brilliancy of tone, equality of touch, and excellent quality of standing long in tune, are allowed by the first professional men, to be far superior to any before invented.

J. GREEN having observed, that Piano Fortes constructed in the usual way for this country, are not calculated to resist the effects of so changeable an atmosphere, has manufactured the above instruments of solid materials, upon such a secure plan, as to remove all doubts of their durability.

Orders addressed to him at the Manufactory, on main street Lexington, (where a specimen may be seen,) will be thankfully received.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 1805.

### NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment on a NOTE, given by me to Barnett Simpson, for 220 gallons of Whiskey, payable the 25th day of December next, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law, it having been fraudulently obtained.

Henry Harrison.

October, 10th 1805. 3wp

A List of letters remaining in the Winchester Post-Office, if not taken out in three Months will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A—Spencer Adams.

B—Benjamin Barnett, Charles Bonwell.

C—John Call, Edmond Cheakam, William Combs, Robert Clark.

D—Daniel Cole, Robert Clark.

E—William Devers, Christoph Dawson.

F—David Frier, Philip Fleming, John Fauquier.

H—Ann Harrison, William Higgins.

L—William Lyon, Zachariah Lyon.

N—William L. Neille.

O—John Old.

P—Curtes Pendleton, William Pinnell.

S—John Simpson.

T—Francis Taylor.

W—James Webb, Silas Woodard, Sarah Wilcockson, Jesse Wilcockson.

I WANT to hire, an experienced

291 COOK,

By the year.

R. BRADLEY.

Feb. 26, 1804.

37 LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John A. Seitz & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts, to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment

J. J.

Lexington, January 29, 1805.

### GEORGE ANDERSON,

HAS just received by the barge Ann, James Riddle master, from New-Orleans,

20 boxes Brown Havannah Sugar,

8 do. White do. do.

7 barrels Loaf do.

99 doz. of Long Cork Claret,

3 tons of Cambrachy Logwood.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or approved indorsed negotiable Notes, at 30 and 60 days.

Lexington, K. Sept. 7th, 1805.

N. B. All those indebted to George Anderson, will please come forward, and pay off their respective accounts, as no longer indulgence will be given.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber, living near R. Greenville, Jefferson county, Mississippi Territory, a Negro Man, named

9 CHARLES,

who the subscriber purchased from Thomas B. Scott and Robert Scott of Jessamine county, Kentucky. He is a well made black fellow,

about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he stoops a little in his shoulders and has a soft speaking voice. He made his first

elopement in September or October 1803, and was taken up in Robertson county, state of Tennessee, the 21st of July, 1804, where he remained until March 1805, at which time, Robert Childress, took him on board his boat,

to convey him to his owner, and brought him near the mouth of Bayou Pierre creek, where he again made his escape. His clothing at that time not known to the subscriber. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend said negro out of the limits of this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my house, or Twenty Dollars for securing him in any jail, and giving me information thereof, so that I get him again; or Twenty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro within this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my plantation.

Thomas M. Green.

May 14th, 1805.

GEORGE POYZER,

Tender his services to Merchants and others, and informs them, he has opened a

COMMISSION STORE,

At Nashville, Tennessee,

Where he will be glad to receive any communications from his Friends.—He likewise continues his business as AGENT.

3m

FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grind very fast, one pair of Bones are French burr; the springs and stock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on the fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery in it, and give a considerable credit on the third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.

John Rogers.

1ptf

FOR SALE,

Several In and Out Lots,

IN the town of Lexington—a credit of six months will be given to the purchaser. For terms apply to Thomas Bodley, or the subscriber, living on Hickman.

North Parker.

REMOVAL.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH,

TAILOR,

HAS removed his Shop from High-street, to a new framed house on Main and Mill-street, adjoining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's Store. Those Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch and punctuality, and in the neatest and newest fashion.—He has for the accommodation of his friends and customers, (and a little for himself) laid in a general assortment of the most suitable trimmings for cloaths, and a few pieces of genuine Constitution cord and Indian Nankeens, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Be so kind Gentlemen as to call in and judge for yourselves.

I am the public's humble servt.

12m Lawson McCullough

WANTED,

A SOBER, industrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed in

Driving the Mail Stage

from Lexington to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next.—Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.

if

October 1, 1805.

FOR SALE,

Brick House, Lots & Stable.

THE in Georgetown, lately occupied by Mr. George Brown. This is a valuable property, and will be sold at a low price, and immediate possession given, on application to

Will. Morton, ag't

For Heathcote & Dall.

Lexington, 5th October, 1805.

4t

### PROPOSALS.

By F. PENISTON,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION AT

ST. LOUIS,

A NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

THE

LOUISIANA HERALD.

IN prosecuting the publication of the LOUISIANA HERALD, the Editor will lay before the public as speedily as possible, the most interesting foreign and domestic occurrences. Care will be taken to relate all local events, with correctness and precision. A statement of the New-Orleans, Natchez, and different markets of Upper Louisiana, will occasionally be given. In those features which characterize the political sentiments of an Editor, a careful solicitude will be exhibited for the honor, prosperity and independence of the Union. An impartial and deliberate investigation of all political questions, will be preferred to heat or passion. TRUTH shall be its GUIDE.—LIBERTY its OBJECT. Personal invective, scurrilous or defamatory publications shall be sedulously avoided.—That invaluable liberty of scrutinizing the conduct of those in whom the public faith is pledged, will be maintained as sacred.

Communications from gentlemen of information will be thankfully received.

THE LOUISIANA HERALD will be published weekly, with a neat type on a royal sheet, at Three Dollars per ann. payable in advance; or for an attested note of Four Dollars, to be paid at the expiration of the year.

F. Downing & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public at large, that they continue the

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING

BUSINESS,

In all its branches: Papering, and decorating apartments in the most finished style. They undertake likewise Gilding and japanning—old waiters &c. japanned anew. They have added to the above mentioned branches, that of making new, and repairing old Looking Glasses. They have received an elegant assortment of Gilt Borders, for pictures or looking glass frames.—They continue to take shaded and cut profile likenesses with the physiognotrace, at their shop, opposite to Mr. Pope's office; where for the use of persons living at a remote distance, will be found, all sorts of paints, ready ground, and fit for immediate use, on the shortest notice, together with new brushes. All such persons by giving the subscribers the dimensions of what they desire to be painted, may be accommodated with a sufficient quantity of paint. They have also, always on hand, a quantity of PUTTY.

Three or four APPRENTICES to the above business, coming well recommended, will meet with encouragement.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Lincolnton to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom; the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Clarke.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnor.

3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M. Mullin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Ruffell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about 12 miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky.

January 13, 1805.

### TWO APPRENTICES

Will be taken by

JOHN JONES,

At his Cotton Manufactory, on Water street, Lexington.

October 16, 1805.

2

JOHN BRYAN,

Saddler, Cap & Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and the public in general, that he has commenced business in Main street, and as he is furnished with an assortment of the best materials, and has in his employ some of the best workmen, he flatters himself from the quality of his work, the moderation of his prices and assiduity to business, to merit a share of public patronage.—Those who may please to favor him with their commands, can be furnished with Ladies' Saddles with hog skin, buck skin, and plush seats—Gentlemen's best do. made on English Trees and chiefly English Leather—Elastic Saddles—do. shafted—do. ind. with 1 leopard skin—Common Saddles—Plated Brilles with guard, half guard, dukes' branch, bit and bradone, Portsmouth sharp and snuffe bits—Common Brilles—Martin-gales & Collars—Plated stirrups—Riding whips—Suwarrow, guarded and plain spurs—Horsemen's caps and holsters—Fire buckets on an improved plan—Portmanteaus—Valises—Saddle-bags—Carriage, Waggon, and Cart Harness, &c. &c.

October 17th, 1805

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Joseph Charles,

And sold at the different Printing Offices in this state and Ohio,

A REPLY

TO JOHN P. CAMPBELL'S

Strictures on Atonement.

BY BARTON W. STONE.

The Philistines be upon thee, Sampson—And he brake the withes, as a thread of tow is broken, when it toucheth the fire. Judges.

To those who purchase the dozen, a liberal allowance will be made.

EVING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber Evening School will commence on the 1st evening in November. Those who please to favor him, may be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the different branches of the Mathematics, on as good terms as in any place in the union, and the accommodations equal to any in Lexington.

I am the public's obt. hble. servt.

Wm. J. DUTY.

October 16, 1805.

TOBACCO WANTED.

CASH will be given for 2 or 3000 weight of Tobacco of last year's crop, by

Peter J. Robert,

At his tobacco manufactory opposite the Bank, Lexington, Octo. 4th, 1805.

Wanted Immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH

That understands his business, to whom generous wages will be given.—Enquire at this office.

Fayette, 55.

TAKEN up by George Stone,

on Steele's Run, about seven miles from Lexington,

One Bay Filley,

about thirteen hands high, the near hind foot white, appraised to 27 dollars, before

Edward Payne jr.

July 1st. 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Public are forwarned from crediting my wife Sarah, on my account, as she has absconded from my bed, and board, without any just cause, and am determined not to pay any of her contracts.

Andrew McClean.

Madison County, Sep. 28, 1805.

TAKEN UP by Geo. Caldwell,

on South Elkhorn, near the Frankfort road; a Two year old Brown Filly with a small star in her forehead, and the off hind foot white, about fourteen and a half hands high; Appraised to thirty Dollars. A copy left. D. TODD D. C.

July 23, 1805.

CLARK COUNTY SQ.

TAKEN UP by Henry Kelloe living on the waters of Stoner, Shiel's Settlement, one Bay Mare nine years old Thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder, W. L. and near Buttock I. B. Some white Spots on her Back: Appraised to 4. 11. Before

D. HAMPTON.

TAKEN UP by Joseph Hederick, in Garrard County, near McCoys Mill; a

BAY HORSE,

fourteen hands and one inch high, five years old a small star in his forehead, a part of his near hind foot white; branded on the near outhook thus H June the 11th, 1805. Appraised to 50 Dollars.

CHARLES SPILMAN.

MADISON COUNTY SQ.

TAKEN up by Barnett Owings, living on the Kentucky River, about three miles below the mouth of Draining Creek; one GREY MARE, about six years old, fourteen hands and a half high, no brands perceivable; appraised to sixty dollars.

Nathl. Lipscomb, J. P.

July 4th 1805.